

other Denver men. "It sometimes feels strange to get honored for the things you ought to do," Tate said in his acceptance speech Tuesday night. The diabetes association also named Jeffrey Campos, Thomas Dyk, Steve Kelley, Jay Leeuwenburg and Sam Pegues as regional Fathers of the Year.

The National Father's Day Council was established in 1931 to promote the then little-known Father's Day holiday and has been honoring exceptional fathers across the nation since 1942. Tate was selected for the award because of his ability to balance his personal life with a successful career, organizers said. Tate's list of qualifications for what makes a Father of the Year is a little different. "You have to be loving. You have to be patient, generous, consistent and persistent," he said. "It's a continual reinforcing of things."

Elleana, who has mild cerebral palsy and limited eyesight, spends a lot of time with Tate getting that reinforcement and fatherly support. Born premature, Elleana has made frequent trips to hospitals and surgery rooms during her life. Tate is always there. "I'm bouncing off the walls, and he's very reasoned, measured, thoughtful," said Elleana's mother, Faye Tate. The struggles with Elleana's health and its potential limits have brought Elleana and her father close. She has been by Tate's side on the campaign trail and at his law firm.

Little exceeds Tate's affection for his daughter, whose artwork hangs on the door of his office. "He spends a lot of time instructing Elleana," Faye Tate said. "He lets her do everything. He lets her try everything." Elleana was barely out of the toddler stage when she rode her first horse, with the urging of her father and despite her mother's fears.

Tate believes there is no other way to parent. "I don't know what she can or can't do until she tries. I don't know what she likes until she tries it," he said.

Tate's grandfathers and father shaped his approach to fatherhood. As a child, Tate spent summers with his three sisters and cousins at his grandfather Tate's farm, where his grandfather "was everybody's babysitter. He spent a lot of time talking to you. They really made sure you were connected to family," Tate said. Tate's maternal grandfather, an immigrant from Jamaica, taught him to keep contact with extended family, and Tate's own father, Penfield Tate II, taught him about friendship. "My dad was my best friend. He was my law partner and best man at my wedding," Tate said.

Tate and Elleana are best friends, too. "We keep secrets from Mom sometimes," Tate said. "We talk about boyfriends now, and boys." Elleana wiggled on the couch and gave an enthusiastic nod at the subject. She and her dad share a special language. "They talk in code," said Tate's sister, Paula Tate. "We'll hide under the pillows and just talk about stuff," he said. A father must be "firm and fair. And playful," Tate said.

Tate brushes off the feat of balancing an impressive public career and the role of loving father. "It's all a matter of scheduling," he said. "When you work, you work. When you're home, you're home," he said. Even though fatherhood is a job in itself. "You really have to enjoy being a dad," Tate said. "It's too much work not to enjoy it."

HONORING CARLA BARICZ FOR WINNING NATIONAL HISTORY DAY CONTEST

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 7, 2004

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Carla Baricz, a rising star at Springstead High School, for her achievements of winning the prestigious National History Day contest and earning a full four year scholarship to Case Western Reserve University in Ohio. Carla drafted a research paper entitled "Vincent van Gogh and the Exploration of Emotion Through Art: An Encounter With the Human Struggle." This lovely manuscript earned Carla second place in the State History Day Contest. Despite this wonderful accomplishment, Carla strived for perfection. She revised the paper and submitted it for the national contest, where Carla's commitment to education separated her from the rest of the competitors and brought her to the forefront of this prominent competition.

I would like to recognize the dedication and drive that Carla Baricz has displayed. As a former educator, I take pride in knowing that students continue to aspire to great dreams and realize that education is the key to success. Carla has used her interests and love for history to create a marvelous opportunity for herself. Carla Baricz is a model student and an inspiration to all. Young people like her fill America with joy and hope as we see the future generation embracing the merits of education and the values of history. Carla is a testament to hard work and dedication. She makes me proud to represent the Fifth District of Florida.

BOOK REVIEW ON PRESIDENT REAGAN BY JUDGE JOHN C. HOLMES

HON. J. D. HAYWORTH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 7, 2004

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday was the official end of the period of national mourning for former President Ronald Reagan. During this month there have been many tributes to this great President, all of which were deserving.

Recently, I was given a copy of a book review by the well-respected Administrative Law Judge John C. Holmes, who is now retired. In August 1998, Judge Holmes reviewed Dinesh D'Souza's book, *Ronald Reagan: How an Ordinary Man Became an Extraordinary Leader*. It was an excellent review that summed up how so many of us view Ronald Reagan and his life. I would like to submit the review for the RECORD and I commend it to my colleagues.

[From the Free Press, 1997]

RONALD REAGAN: HOW AN ORDINARY MAN BECAME AN EXTRAORDINARY LEADER

(By Dinesh D'Souza)

Dinesh D'Souza, who served briefly as a low-level advisor to President Reagan in 1987-88, is an open admirer of Reagan's accomplishments. Yet not even Reagan's

harshest critics are more revealing of his character flaws and human weaknesses. Rather than expressing scorn and derision, however, the author is in turn bemused, delighted, curious, and intrigued in candidly reporting the former president's character and personality idiosyncrasies. After careful examination, he concludes that Reagan's very real limitations in fact assisted as much as deterred this seemingly ordinary man in becoming an extraordinary leader. Beneath his apparent simplicity was a complex and sometimes contradictory person.

For example, Reagan's sunny personality and near continuous optimism masked a psychological curtain that could descend on even his most intimate friends and family, keeping them at a distance. There was also the contradiction that, while constantly extolling the virtue of the family and its values, Reagan exhibited a disjointed personal one, having been divorced from his first wife, Jane Wyman, and distant from his son, daughter, and stepdaughter. Reagan's acknowledged short attention span masked a tenacious adherence to those principles and policies that concerned him most. His good-natured jokes and story-telling, sometimes criticized as irreverent and irrelevant, served to disarm and win over adversaries from Tip O'Neill to Mikhail Gorbachev. His famous line in the presidential debate with Walter Mondale that he "would not use Mondale's youth and inexperience against him" caused an involuntary grin and chuckle from his surprised opponent, totally diffusing the increasingly serious campaign issue of Reagan's age, and propelling Reagan into one of the largest presidential victories ever. He loved pomp and cavorted with the wealthy, but had a singular capacity to connect with, and was beloved by, the common man.

The author dispels or modifies some public misconceptions. While Reagan himself self-deprecatingly joked about his nap times, he worked sometimes grueling hours, particularly for a man of his age, exhibiting strong discipline in doing homework on those issues he needed to know. His discipline in keeping physically fit probably saved his life early in his presidency when he was the recipient of a would-be assassin's bullet that lodged less than an inch from his heart. His character was revealed during this frightening time when despite the seriousness of the situation he could extemporaneously joke to his wife Nancy: "Honey, I forgot to duck!" and to his treating physicians: "I hope you're all good Republicans." Such good humor in the face of adversity won him a reservoir of good will by an appreciative public.

TAKING ON THE "EVIL EMPIRE"

Reagan was a naive, rosy optimist, thinking that, if he could only show Gorbachev how ordinary Americans lived, Gorbachev would recognize the differences between the two systems and make big changes for the better. Reagan was a foolhardy, almost comical belligerent, standing at the Berlin Wall and challenging Gorbachev to "tear down this wall!" He was an embarrassment, a blind, unsophisticated patriot who had the gall, bad manners, and political incorrectness to call the free world's adversary an "Evil Empire." He was an actor who knew nothing of foreign policy, a genial dummy who straddled between reckless action and somnolent inattention. Or so he was portrayed and so many believed.

But D'Souza recognizes Reagan's historic accomplishment in fostering the dissolution of the Communist empire, which emanated at least in substantial part from the man's own willful, steadfast purpose. This dissolution was not foreordained, as has become the fashionable view. The author demonstrates the transparency of Reagan's critics, quoting

extensively from their pronouncements on the growth, stability, and power of the Soviet economy and the folly of attempting directly to challenge Russia itself. Liberal historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr. observed in 1982 that "those in the United States who think the Soviet Union is on the verge of economic and social collapse are wishful thinkers." John Kenneth Galbraith, Harvard economist and guru during the Kennedy-Johnson years, pronounced that "the Russian system succeeds, because, in contrast with the Western industrial economies, it makes full use of its manpower." Such assessment was concurred in by even "neutral" economists such as Paul Samuelson and Lester Thurow, who as late as 1989 marveled at the Russian growth process.

As for confronting Russian expansion, Sovietologist Stephen Cohen of Princeton University thought that Reagan was pathologically wrongheaded in apparently abandoning the comforting previous policies of containment and detente for the objective of "destroying the Soviet Union as a world power and possibly even its Communist system." Strobe Talbot, then a senior correspondent at Time magazine and later deputy secretary of state in the Clinton administration, indignantly scoffed at Reagan's unrealistic and misguided attempts to return to the '50s goal of rolling back Soviet domination in Europe.

Though criticized as too ideological, Reagan appointed skilled pragmatists to implement his aggressive foreign policy. They included the maligned but effective Bill Casey at the CIA, Cap Weinberger at Defense, and George Schultz at State. Reagan's overarching plan was relatively simple: he would outspend the Russians on defense, thereby showing the vulnerability of the Russian economic system which Reagan, almost alone, was convinced would not keep pace. This culminated in the proposed future deployment of defense missiles and lasers dubbed "Star Wars," a concept ridiculed by many, and not fully understood even by Reagan, but greatly feared by the Russian leadership. D'Souza presents the still-minority viewpoint, which I believe history will eventually confirm, that the elevation by the Russian leadership of Gorbachev was largely stimulated as an antidote for the very presence of Reagan, who by then had emerged as a popular and effective world leader who articulately advocated challenge of Russian aspirations for world dominance. Reagan took an immediate liking to Gorbachev and instinctively felt they could do business. His subsequent perseverance in challenging Gorbachev to reform the system, combined with U.S. military buildup, precipitated the eventual dismembering of the formerly impenetrable Russian political hegemony and military might.

For this accomplishment alone Reagan should be recognized as the single most important person in the second half of this century in pointing our world in the direction of freedom and democracy. However, to the surprise and even anguish of liberal opponents, and the consternation of some conservative friends, his challenge was not limited to the communist totalitarian system, but to dictators everywhere, whether in the Philippines, South America, or Africa. The resulting extensive conversion from socialist and totalitarian states to democracies and free economies was truly remarkable, never before seen in the history of the world.

TAKING ON BIG GOVERNMENT

As Reagan ran against the political wisdom and apparent majority public opinion in advocating defeat of, rather than detente with, communism, so too he opposed the belief that a powerful central government was

essential to ensure freedom, justice, and the general welfare. Reagan presented the then-heretical view that central government was the problem, not the solution. While Reagan accepted much of Roosevelt's New Deal as a necessary reaction to the economic emergency following the Great Depression, he felt the Great Society agenda fostered by President Johnson took the country too far along the path toward a suffocating central government that would eventually stifle individual initiative and freedom. His conversion from Democrat to Republican resulted.

Reagan carried his message forward in speech after speech, initially while traveling the country for General Electric. Although the 1964 Republican Convention produced the spectacularly losing campaign of Barry Goldwater, Reagan's nominating speech—which has been since dubbed merely "The Speech"—launched him into the national scene as the future messenger and leader of the conservative cause. It also brought him to the attention of king-makers in California, who lured him into a successful run against the incumbent, the firmly entrenched Governor Pat Brown, who, like every candidate Reagan has run against, underestimated his talents, personality, and character.

As Governor, Reagan preached austerity, but in his first term did little in practice to put California's economic house in order. His main contribution, perhaps, was in standing up to the most radical of the free speakers, thereby keeping the universities open and restoring a modicum of stability during those turbulent times. The author labels Reagan's governorship as only moderately successful. Reagan, however, gained a stage that eventually catapulted him into the presidency.

While running for and entering the presidency, his economic message remained the same: limited government. On the one hand, as his critics are quick to point out, Reagan never directly achieved his economic goals, as the high cost of defense build-up and his insistence on a tax cut made a balanced budget impossible. Moreover, this imbalance was exacerbated by the Democratic-controlled Congress, whose "compromise" meant more spending on cherished domestic programs rather than cuts that would have helped pay for the defense build-up. On the other hand, his intense lobbying efforts on his first budget, while not reaching all the results he envisioned, provided the mechanism for a future more limited domestic spending program, and provided more funds for the private sector through tax cuts. Through a numbing recession in 1982, with critics contending his "voodoo" supply-side economics were a proven failure, Reagan elected to "stay the course," retreating to his California ranch for resuscitation and refusing the siren song to "do something." He was assisted by a supportive Federal Reserve, which tightened credit to reduce the fever of double digit inflation prevalent during the preceding Carter administration. With recover came increasing public and business confidence. A growing economy meant more dollars to pay for the defense build-up.

The author points to the "outrageous" act of firing the air traffic controllers as a further plank in economic recovery. Though their union, the Professional Air Traffic Controllers (PATCO), was one of the few to support Reagan's presidential bid, Reagan had no compunction in firing them and replacing them by non-union workers. Considering them "untouchables," no previous president had so directly taken on unions and government workers. To Reagan, the moral basis was simple: government workers were servants of the people and not their masters. The law supported his viewpoint. Condemned,

ridiculed, and pressured even by allies, and temporarily losing popular support, particularly from new-found "Joe Six-Pack" converts to the Republican party, Reagan stuck to his guns. This action, and his subsequent refusal to compromise, so shocked and silenced union leaders and government workers that corporations and government agencies were afforded for years to come the opportunity to downsize and "reorganize." The seemingly forgotten principal that jobs were a privilege and not a right was at least partially restored and the economy further stimulated.

Reagan's goals were not all achieved while in office. Nevertheless, he left an agenda that is still in many respects being followed today. Free international trade through agreements such as NAFTA, and the outline for fiscal savings as drawn up in the "Contract for America," were Reagan initiatives. Even the line-item veto, scorned and laughed at as a campaign throw-away, and impossible to enact, has become law, ironically co-opted by President Clinton and touted as his own accomplishment. While temporarily contributing to a huge unbalanced budget and an unfavorable foreign trade deficit, the successful war against communism eventually allowed a resulting "peace dividend," a prosperous economy, and a curtailed federal government. A balanced budget would be achieved 10 years after he left office.

Reagan again knew instinctively what the most sophisticated economists were oblivious to. Reduction of tax rates during times when government has become too large and costly can actually increase total revenues by freeing the private sector from stifling governmental costs and regulations, thereby enabling sales and profits (as well as taxes paid) to rise. What was to become known worldwide as "privatization" resulted from these policies. Where previous Republican administrations had merely attempted to cut around the edges to make governments a little more efficient and accountable, Reagan attacked it head on, by word and deed freeing the private sector to accomplish its goals with minimal intervention.

TAKING ON "MALAISE"

A third area that Reagan sought to change flowed naturally from and was dependent upon success in his attack on communism and big government: restoration of the prestige and respect of the presidency, and the confidence, optimism, and patriotism of the American people. Following the "Peace and Prosperity" and "Return to Normalcy" of the 1950s under Eisenhower, we had experienced the assassinations of President Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and Robert Kennedy; the quagmire of Vietnam, causing President Johnson's decision not to run; Nixon's seemingly moderately successful presidency brought down by Watergate; and the failed Carter presidency, ending in American hostages being ignominiously held in Iran, communism seemingly on the march in international expansion, and Carter himself describing a "malaise" in the American psyche. Onto the stage strode the unlikely candidate the conservatives lusted for, but mainstream Republicans merely tolerated, and Democrats welcomed as "easy pickings"—seemingly too old, too ideological, and too inexperienced to be elected or to accomplish the job.

The reigns of government had barely been grasped when a sickening feeling of *deja vu* returned as an attempt was made on Reagan's life. Reagan's humorous reaction and relatively quick recovery boded well, allowing him to initiate his foreign and domestic programs. The sputtering of the economy in late 1981, leading to recession, however, dispelled this good will and left the nation in a

sullen mood. As recovery finally came and Reagan's "stay the course" was more or less vindicated, his personality and talents as a "Great Communicator" began to sharpen and shape the American and world landscape. He entreated the people of the United States, the country he felt destined to be "a shining city on the hill," to support and further his program and policies. He restored a sometimes teary-eyed patriotism, encouraging Americans to take pride in and celebrate our country, its meaning, and its history. Using his powers as a former actor and the sincerity of his own belief in the goodness of America, whose "morning had just begun," he sought to enlist the people to assist the world along a better path to a brighter future. He returned a pride in military service, severely wounded since the Vietnam war. His own dedication to duty and pride of office restored dignity and world leadership to the presidency.

History may record Reagan as having been extraordinarily lucky to have accomplished his successes at such an advanced age, barely before senility and the eventual ravages of Alzheimer's disease fully took over. D'Souza does not think so. He credits—too much, some will argue—Reagan's ability to cut through the thicket of unimportant matters and take the correct action at nearly every important juncture. Far from being a mere bystander, Reagan led on matters that mattered, even when his decisions were unpopular.

D'Souza notes a nearly mystical aura that President Reagan himself privately acknowledged as governing some of his actions. While many presidents donned the mantra of churchgoing for public consumption, and Reagan himself supported, mainly as a sop to the religious right, a constitutional amendment to allow public school prayer, his own religious beliefs were more complex. Not an active churchgoer before or during his presidency, he apparently firmly believed in an intervening and active higher authority from whom he privately sought solace and guidance. When asked what person he most admired, Reagan invariably answered, "The man from Galilee." Though public ridicule was made of his wife Nancy's seeking guidance from astrologers, without serious objection and perhaps active support from the President, Reagan's truer belief would have been the personally delivered opinion of Mother Theresa that he had been put on this earth for a divine purpose.

This book will not find favor with liberal economists, with those Jeanne Kirkpatrick labeled "Blame America Firsters," or with apologists for the former Soviet communist system who then had advocated accommodation and appeasement, but many of whom now find its demise historically inevitable and Reagan irrelevant. One of D'Souza's obvious purposes in the book is to attack this attempted instant historical revisionism. In so doing, he can fairly be accused of straying too often from a "pure" chronicle of Reagan to a strident attack on his critics. No doubt in anticipated rebuttal, D'Souza points to a "stacked deck" committee chaired by Arthur Schlesinger Jr. and commissioned by the editors of the New York Times in December 1996 to render a collective verdict on how history will rank the U.S. presidents. Not surprisingly these "history experts," which included Doris Kearns Goodwin, James MacGregor Burns, ex-Governor Mario Cuomo, and ex-Senator Paul Simon, liberals all, ranked Reagan in the lower half, below George Bush and in the undistinguished company of Jimmy Carter, Chester Arthur, and Benjamin Harrison. In contrast, D'Souza believes Reagan should be ranked with the Roosevelts, Wilson, Lincoln, and Washington.

Interestingly, however, the ideologically conservative "true believers" who allege that Reagan was merely a popular messenger for an irresistible movement will not be overjoyed with the book. D'Souza paints Reagan as a unique individual, the likes of which are unlikely to return. Though Reagan articulated the principals of the ascending conservative movement, he was flexible rather than rigid, and his sunny personality lent itself to compromise on everything except his hardcore principals. This enabled Reagan to overcome popular reluctance to accept his conservative agenda.

D'Souza describes an apparently simple, but actually a flawed, complex, and contradictory man who accomplished his aims by concentrating on a few specifics that were fundamental to his beliefs. To this reviewer, who was initially extremely skeptical of Reagan's governing capability, let alone his electability to the presidency, but who has come to the happy realization that there really was something in the stars that brought forth this unlikely man to lead our country at such an important time in history, Ronald Reagan gets it exactly right.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PENN- SYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 7, 2004

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the students, alumni, faculty and administration of The Pennsylvania State University, known more familiarly as Penn State, as the school turns 150 this year.

Established in 1855 as a land grant college, it began modestly as a one-building agriculture school in the center of Pennsylvania. Because there was not even a town there at the time, the town that grew up around the school eventually became incorporated as State College. In testimony to the grit and hardworking tradition of Pennsylvanians, Penn State grew quickly in size as well as academic stature among institutions of higher learning.

Penn State can be proud of its academic tradition. The university boasts a wide array of academic achievements in countless disciplines, from agriculture to engineering, from mathematics to meteorology, from the arts to applied research. Penn State is well-known and respected in national collegiate athletics for the strict academic standards it applies to its athletes. Penn State intercollegiate athletes graduate at a rate significantly above the national average. This sets a national example not only to other collegiate athletes but to college and high school students as well.

I am proud to join my Pennsylvania Colleagues in paying tribute to an institution that has so enriched Pennsylvania and our nation academically and culturally.

CONGRATULATING MRS. FRANCES
HARRIETT COBB HART ON HER
75TH BIRTHDAY

HON. MARIO DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 7, 2004

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and pleasure I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mrs. Frances Harriett Cobb Hart on her 75th Birthday. Mrs. Hart, a native Floridian, has given much of her life to serving her family, church, community, and nation. She is truly an exemplary American.

Born on June 28, 1929, Mrs. Hart was born to Charles Ernest Cobb and Mary Elliott Cobb. As the daughter of citrus growers, Mrs. Hart spent much of her early life becoming acquainted with Florida's rich agricultural tradition. Not limited simply to citrus farming, Mrs. Hart's family raised both cattle and horses in a rural community once known as Cobb's Landing.

After graduating from Wesleyan College in Macon, Georgia, Mrs. Hart married Methodist Pastor James Wynne Hart. Choosing to leave her Florida roots behind, Mr. and Mrs. Hart have spent much of their adult lives between the hills and mountains of East Tennessee and Western Carolina.

An extremely active woman, Mrs. Hart was an avid athlete in her youth, often partaking in such physically strenuous activities as the amateur rodeo. In her maturity, Mrs. Hart has spent much of her time as a church historian and artisan. Throughout her life Frances has been an active member of her community, both willingly and unselfishly serving those around her.

Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Mrs. Frances Hart's birthday we also celebrate her legacy as a wife, mother, and community volunteer. For her endless contributions and uncompromising devotion to her family and community we are proud to honor Mrs. Frances Harriett Cobb Hart on her 75th birthday. Let us rise today to honor this great woman of strength, character, and moral standing.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOP- MENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 25, 2004

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4614) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes:

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, I rise to address serious problems with this bill and particularly with its Report, which cannot be fully remedied by the amendment I propose.

The problem is not so much with the bill, which we have before us, but with the directive report language that goes along with it.

As members, we rarely focus on report language and our vote in favor of the bill does